## Business Monces.

THE QUEEN AND THE YELLOW VEST.—The West Puls Professor was refused admistance to the Queen' large becomes be were a pallow yest; but even this defect in West Polis Professor was required admittance to the Queen's leves because he were a yellow reat; but even this defect; con'une weeds have been overtooked had he worn as apropriate but. He "stove-pipe" article was offensive. He should have entered one of those artistically fluished chapeaux for the production of which Knox is so famous (north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-et.), and court eriquette would have rivided.

yielded.

When you feel peculiar pain, at this season, in the bead, with some confesion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health lose no time, for the case will seld on bear it, but swallow at once four, six or signt of Bannern's Fills. Four life will be saved, and your health soon resetut liebed by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the howels are often scanty, before an attack of Dysentery especially. Now is the time for action.

Coase to put into the stemach what it cannot digest. Above all, parge out the bad humon, and thus remove the cause of alleases. A few doses of Brandern's Fills will remove all pale, uncertained in the state of the same hand the second to this simple pale, uncertained the calledge of Brandern's Fills will remove all pale, uncertained the calledge.

nfarmation of the Live, the become necessary, and must be solved.

Lord Bacon wisely asserted: "Man's body of all things in nature, is near wascapible of remedy." That is true; for all diseases have their trigin in an impure state of the Bicod, and Baanonarus' Fills, by expelling these foul humors, will render the bloof field and perfectly pure.

I present the following letter confirmators of the above:
The Remittent Faves of the Island of St. Thomas

Cured by Brandaths' Fills

New York, May 31, 1856.

Dr. Benj. Brandeth Pever of the Island of St. Thomas Cured by Brandeth's Fills

Dr. Benj. Brandeth Per St. I be some to me to be duly to say that, when L gree United States Consul at St. Thomas in 1848. I have your Fills with very great advantage. I was taken with the fever pocular to that Island, the doctor bled me, and I was in very great canget of dying from that fever and the ceptising. The inward fever was so great that no quantity of orthis second to relieve it. I was considered in very great danger, and I felt that my hold of tile was really very feeble. In this condition I was recommended to use your Fill. I at once took eight. Their effect was surprising. They seemed to be astunded by intelligence. I could feel them searching all round my someth, went up to my throat; every recess of the bridy was aroused to action. I could need to be common and it may suite recovered to my small beach. Gov. Oxholm extremed to me the opinion that the Brandeth Fills were the best medicine he had ever thoo-my; that he centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them when he or his sanily wore sink. He centirely relied upon them he he he believed you had been the means, by introducing them, of axing many valuable lives—a sentiment in which I concer most condistly.

I desire, my dear Dector, if you deem the above of any service, you will not be straid to publish it.

I mm, very truly, your friend.

Challes H. Ds. Lavan, Bod et the prinder, Brandreth Building; at Burnavor's Book Stores, Nos. 256 Bowers and 211 Hudsenset, of Ein Haves, No. 175 Fullows, Brandreth Building; at Burnavor's Book Stores, Nos. 256 Bowers and 211 Hudsenset, for Mile purporting to be Brandeth Hengilynt the Union.

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While wearing RAYS SUPERIOR ZEPHYR ME-

Many Undergram Anders, you keep the control of the control of the wiscom and pleasure of wearing the coclest, healthirst and pleasurest former undergramed ever ofered to the approbation of a discerning public.

Examine and jucge, purchase and edgy, at JAMES E. Rav's Family Hostery and Undergarment Assurantest, N. Y.

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
With Securit & Marvive improvement,
with Securit & Marvive improvement,
well by the colorated La Beile Powder-Froof Lock, with a
mail key—all made under the immediate inspaction of our Mr.
Steams, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them.

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For sale by

Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Benglar-Froof Safes and Money-Cheets made to order. Secondland Safes of other makers at reduced prises.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

Mamfactured with
CHAPH'S PATENT MACHINERY,
the a perfection and accuracy herestofure masteined.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making assessed by old methods is saved, and consequently they are fored at very low prices.
New York Agency at
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No. 376 Broadway.

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REDUCED PRICES.

NUTTING'S ÆOLEON—A new Musical Instrument, combining the advantages of the Organ, Molodosu and
Planes, the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and is well
consisted for Charach or Operatic Music. It has received the
classification from the profession, amateurs, and the
man from the Transfer of the Manufacturers. Price from
the transfer of the Manufacturers. Price from
the to \$125. GROVESTERN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

passanctusers—making the largest assortment in the city—mides 15 Second-Hand Planus—all of which will be sold at least the defy competition. Planus to rent, and rent sllowed a purchase, at H. WATER'S, SO. 385 Broadway.

Planus that d, repaired, polithed, boxed and moved Cash paid in Second-hand Planus. Music at reduced prices.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,-The brated Safet, with Hail Patent Powder Proof Lock, reverement upon all improved Salamander and other see the name "Champson." Their triumphs the world

Cholers, Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Vomiting,

THE CATARRH DOCTOR .- C. HOWARD MAR-

proposition for the Hair. It is acanowledged by all to be the linest toilet article ever prepared. It is wigorates the Hair, promotes his growth, and thoroughly cleaness it from dandruf and other impurities. Bold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 can's per bettle. LYON'S KATHAIRON has become the standard

KRAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS RAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SECTION OF SE

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The dry eruption

Ladice for the country wishing Linen Gaiters at 121, Bilprers, Ties. Tuitet Siips, Lace Boots, Indiarubber Shoes, &c., with Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all binds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & Co., 134 Causi et.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are calebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, east and darability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best clock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dru. Sold at Barchelon's, Na. 253 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

PIPIERTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.-The es of this Club met last night at Academy Hall, Mr. Chas. A. Dans, President, and H. T. Claveland, Scoretary. It was resolved to hold a Mana Meeting in August, soon after the adjournment of Congress, and the business of preparing for it was left to the Chairman and an Executive Committee. Several good speeches were made by the President and others, and about 20 new members enrolled their names. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Central Club for the use of their room, and the Club adjourned with three rousing cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION .- The Eleventh Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at Froy on the 5th, 5th and 7th days of August. Addresses are expected from several eminent friends of educa-tion, and Reports and Essays on various subjects interesting to teachers will be presented on that occasion.

The President, Leonard Hazeltine of New York, will open the session with an Address. Provision has been made by the citizens of Troy for the gratuitous enter tainment of female teachers and if ladies on their arrival in the city will report themselves at W. H. Young's bookstore, No 216 River street; a Committee will be in attendance to wait upon them to their places

MAINE. -The Republicans of the VIth District bave nominated S. C. Foster, an old Free Soil Democrat, for Congress. The office is now occupied by Mr. T. J. D. Fuller, Border Ruffian Democrat.

THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME!"-The We widene a strong Democratic paper, published in itemor, Wiscensin, has hauled down the fluchan ag, and declared its preference for Cot. Fremont.

## New Hork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

No notice can be taken of attemption must be sufficient to the sufficient must be sufficient to the su TO CORRESPONDENTS. atomymous Communications.

Automymous Communications.

Insertion must be authentic sted I

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE MUS be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

New York, Thursday, July 24, 1856. cause of Freedem seem to regard as of some importance the stories circulated by The N. Y. Express, The American Patriot of Boston, and other villainous sheets, that I am a Roman Catholic, I deemit proper to say-while repelling any right on the part of any man to inquire, for political purposes, into the religious sentiments of arother, although a public journalist—that these storice are lies, without the least shadow of a foundation in fact. I am not a Catholic, never was, and have no idea that I ever shall be. Let me also add that I cherish an undying hostility to every form of social or political prescription on account of a citizen's honest convictions on the subject of religion. The political bandits who have thus dragged my name before the public, must be hard pushed indeed.
Yours faithfully,

Hop. Schuyler Colpax, M. C., Washington.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano deposits. The Kalamazoo and Milwaukee Harbor bills were passed, and the Grand River bill discussed until adjournment.

Yesterday was a day well spent in the House of Representatives. It was settled in Committee of the Whole that no money shall be given toward the support of the arm; so long as it is employed in Kansas to enforce the villainous laws of the Missouri mob called a Legislature, and so long as those laws are not repealed and totally set aside by Congrees. That is a point well taken; let the House dhere to it to the end!

The friends of Millard Fillmore met at the Academy of Music last night and held a protracted meeting. We present a Report elsewhere.

The so-called Whig State Central Committee met yesterday at Albany and resolved in favor of Mr. Fillmore. They called a Convention at Albany on the 14th of August to send delegates to the proposed National Convention in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of September.

We give by telegraph full reports of the doings of the Democratic Republican State Convention which assembled at Syracuse yesterday. The Hon. James S. Wadsworth presides, and among the delegates are many of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the State. The proceedings breathe the true spirit of Liberty.

The Massachusetts American State Conventimet at Boston yesterday, but up to 11 o'clock in the even ng had not organized. The delegates seem to be nearly equally balanced between Fremont and Fillmore.

Serious as a long-continued drouth may be to the armer, there is not as much reason to fear it in the country as in the city. For some days the sky above New-York has worn the appearance of heated brass in place of the cerulean hue of a healthy atmosphere. The streets are dusty, and every little breeze wasts its light particles into every open door and window, even up to the topmost fifth story, and dewn into the lowest back basement, compelling the tenants to keep doors and wirdows able City Government would sweep up and carry away in carts; and so they stifle themselves in close rooms, in an atmosphere unfit for human beings to breathe, because in some of the most densely populated parts of the city filth is allowed to acmulate sufficient to poison the air blown from a mountain top.

The natural effect of drouth upon all stagnant water, sunken lots, cesspools, on accumulations of decaying animal or vegetable matter, is to produce a poisonous miasma that floats away upon, and mixes with the surrounding atmosphere, and when breathed by human beings, produces disease and death. In all regions subject to fever and ague, a wet season is a healthy one-a drouth is dreaded, for it brings pestilence. In the Summer of 1837 a severe drouth prevailed upon the western prairies of Indiana and Illinois, and it was the most sickly season ever experienced. We have the same reason to dread a drouth in this city, because, notwithstanding the healthy situstion of New-York, it must be as sickly as the worst swamp-infected district of the West whenever the nuisance is permitted to obtain the mastery, as it surely will do if ever an epidemic breaks out so as to create a paric among the people. Indeed, no people on earth are so shamefully neglected by those appointed to conduct their municipal affairs, and none so liable to be swept away by pestilence. Even now at this moment, with a burning sun worthy of the dog-days pouring down the rays of a "heated term" upon a city growing every day pestilential for want of rain to cleanse its filthy streets, alleys and back yards, with bills of mortality increasing at a fearful rate, our public functionaries are apparently unconcerned and indifferent.

We appeal once more to those whom the deluded peep'e have consented by their neglect should be elected by shoulder hitters and ballot-box stuffers to rule over them, to turn their eyes up this day to the fiery heavens and down to the thirsty earth, and to take cognizance of the seeking masses of putrefaction all over the city. This one cause will in all probability carry more human beings into eternity within the next sixty days than all the railroad slaughterings of Christendom. It is not the province of the hard daily laborers of the city to look out for the pestilence that may be Ising in wait for their families -perchance at the next lot to their own residence; but it is the province of those whom the laws have provided for that purpose, and a neglect of that duty by which death ensues, is in the exe of reason just as much murder as the neglec' of duty in a railway conductor by which a crash and a massacre are occasioned. This duty is shamefully neglected in this city, and now with the thermometer at 900 simost on the average day and night. with the earth parched with drouth, with miasma

fleating through the air of every street, with men,

women and children dropping dead from no other cause than the poisonous condition of the dry, heated atmosphere: what are our municipal offcour doing to save human life ? Why they are doing nothing, absolutely nothing, to shield the city from a scourge incomparably worse than that at Norfolk last year. It is true, it is too late to do what they were so streauously urged to do months ago, that is, prepare the city for such a fearful visitation, but it is not too late to de something. If sinks and putrifying places cannot be emptied-as they never should be emptied in such weather; yet their effluvia can be neutralized by the use of cheap chemical agents. Chloride of lime, sulphate iron, and sulphate of lime, are not expensive or difficult of application, and are all important disinfectors; and it has been said by those who have tried the experiment, that the carcase of a horse buried in as much charcoal dust as the animal could draw at a load, would have its exhalations entirely absorbed. Either of these disinfectors, liberally used upon the premises of rich and poor, will save the health of both classes, and perhaps save the city from millions of dollars loss of wealth, and the destruction of inestimable lives. If we would avoid death we must be up and doing now. And if the public officers will not do their duty, the people must take means to have it done by others. It is full time—it will soon be too late.

We will conclude our survey of the Presidential prospects in the several Slave States, beginning

KENTUCKY.-This State was, last year, carried throughout by the "American" organization, doubtless by the help of Whigs who do not belong to that organization. The aggregate vote stood; 

The vote was a very full one, and two of the candidates for Congress on the Democratic side were old-time Whigs, one of whom (Talbot) was elected from an old Whig District, while the other (Preston) was a Whig Member of the last House. On the other hand, two of the American Members elect (A. K. Marshall and Swope) are "Democrats" of old. There will be a great struggle in Kentucky, but we think it will probably vote for Fillmore.

TENNESSEE. -The vote in this State, last August, stoed:

The vote was very heavy and the lines tightly drawn. All the indications since given through local elections argue the triumph of the Bachanan electors by a considerably increased majority.

ARKANSAS - This State has always gone whatever is labeled "Democratic," and two years since chose two "Democrats" to Congress by large majorities, with a Legislature to match. A great effort has since been made by the "American " organization-we shall know with what success after the election next week. Until then, it will be rafe to presume that Arkansas will vote in November as the always has done.

MISSOURI.-All past data with regard to this State are of no account. If we were to judge by there, we should believe Fillmore as likely to carry it as any one, since the Benton and anti-Benton men run separate Electoral Tickets. The quiet people of St. Louis and the eastern part of the State are hostile to the Border Ruffian doings in the West. which have so dishonored Missouri and injured her trade, and will be likely to manifest this feeling at the polls. There are tens of thousands of Missouri voters who prefer Fremont for President, and, so soon as the smoke of the State contest shall have cleared away, they will be likely to declare that preserence. The Anzeiger des Westens, the organ of the German population, not alone of Missouri but of Southern Illinois, is openly and warmly for Fremont. On the whole, we can only set Missouri down as doubtful and await developements.

CALIFORNIA.-We have hesitated whether to class this as a Free or a Slave State. Its Constitation is Free, for Fremont helped to make it; but an enormous influx of gamblers and politicians by trade, mainly from the Southern cities, has controlled its politics ever since Gen. Taylor's death. They swindled P. B. Reading, the Whig candidate out of the election for first Governor in 1851, by votes manufactured after the polls were closed, and they have ruled by swindling and stealing ever since. Last year, they quarrelled, and part of them went into the 'Know-Nothing' lodges, giving them the State. The vote, as counted stood-

The Judge barrly elected on the "American' ticket was in office already under the Democratic regime, and bad afforded abundant reasons why he should have been kicked out by a unanimous vote, but he saved his place by turning at the right moment. While nearly every inland county showed a majority for change, the vote of San Francisco

wears this aspect:

Johnson, 4m. Bigler, Dem. Scott, Pierr.
San Francisco... 5,213 7,138...4,167 4,2 There is not a shadow of room for doubt that at

least two thousand, and probably many more, of Bigler's ballots last year were put in the boxes by stuffers" and never voted at all, but for which the majority against him would have been from seven to eight thousand. The ten other candidates on the "American" State Ticket were all elected, by majorities ranging from 1,716 to 3,755.

The Pro-Slavery masters of the State, who have ot yet abandoned the hope of legalizing Slave Labor in at least a part of it, but who have been thus far held in check by the thousands of free laborers in the mines, who will vote the Democratic ticket, but won't vote to let in slaves from Virginia to compete with and depress their own intelligent is dustry. But all her Members of Congress in both Houses since Fremont was supereded have voted as steadily and thoroughly Pro-Slavery as those from Virginia, while her late Know-Nothing Legislature voted almost unanimously in deprecation of the choice of Mr. Banks as Speaker. An attempt to hold a Republican meeting lately at the State capital was put down by armed bu'lies, the beautiful "Americau" Sagreme Judge a ore-sid being conspicuous among them.

The friends of Fremont and Dayton must now egin to organize to carry the State, against two powerful and well-organized parties, who have all be machinery in their taids. An attempt is already on foot to array the miners as a body against Fremont, because he proposed, when in Congress, that those who dug gold out of lands belonging to the United States should pay something for the privilege, and because he is owner of a large tract nown as "Mariposs," on which everybody is disging and living as free as air, and which as yet has yielded him nothing but expense and endless

trouble. The State interest due on the lat inst. not being yet paid, and a San Francisco banking-house being accounted the real defaulter, he is falsely charged with being a partner in said bank. No art will be left untried, no lie untold, which promises to alienate votes from him in California; et we trust all will be in vain. A Republican organization will be effected, the lies of our adverearies counteracted, and Fremont, we trust, will carry the State with which his name and fame are imperishably connected. But time will be required to put things in the right shape there, and we are prepared to hear all manner of calumnies and boasts from our opponents at the outset.

To sum up then: our survey of the Prefield shows the several States to stand as follows:

Maryland. 8 Kentucky. 12 Louisiana. 6 For Frement: Fotos. Bu Maine..... 8 Vir North Car. 10 South Car. 8 N. Hamp... Georgia... 10 Alabama... 9 Mississippi 7 Florida... 3 Total..... 96 Connecticut 6 Verment... 5 New-York .. Ohio..... 23 Texas ..... Michigan... Wisconsin.. Very Doubtful:
N. Jersey. 7
Pennsyl'a . 27
Delaware . 3
Indiana . . . 13
Missouri . 9 Tennessee, 12 Illinoie..... 11 Total, .... 82 Iowa.... 4 California.. 4

Total .... 129 Should Fremont carry the States we have set down for him and Pennsylvania alone among the doubtful, he is elected; should he lose Pennsylvania and carry Indiana and New-Jersey with those set down to him, he is elected. We believe the result will show a vote for him far ahead of any State or Congressional candidate who may be running on the same ticket, proving him the candidate not of a party but of the great mass of the unfettered and free-seu'ed American People.

We call attention to the testimony printed in our Evening issue of Saturday last and in this morning's edition with respect to the late raid on Lawrence, which resulted in the destruction of the great Free-State Hotel, the two Free-State newspaper offices, Gov. Robinson's house, and the plunder of many stores and dwellings. This testimony was taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee, but excluded from their Report, as, on fuller consideration, this sack of Lawrence, having occurred since the Committre was raised, is not included among the outrages to which the Committee were instructed to inquire. But the evidence is not the less important n that account, and being fully authenticated by affidavit, is worthy of implicit belief.

We ask the public to perceive and remember that the outrages in Lawrence were all planned in the Pro-Slavery councils at Lecompton-that Gov. Shannon was accessory before the fact-and that every effort was made by the People of Lawrence to avert the calamity impending over them But they could do nothing, because nothing would satisfy the malevolence of their enemies, but their complete subjugation and spoliation. They offered to submit to the service of any process, and even aid in serving it; but nothing would answer. Lawrence was doomed-doomed by the Federal office-holders in Kansas, with Gov. Shannon at their head, acting in subservience to the Border-Ruffians. It was a cold blooded, cowardly conspiracy to crush the Free-State men of Kansas under the shield of Law, so as to give them no other alternative than to be robbed and devastated by the Pro-Slavery Ruffians, or else be shot as rebels and ong as traitors. The men who sent and who uphold Wilson Shannon & Co. as rulers of Kansas are responsible authors of this drama of monstrous villainy and crime. Let them be remembered!

They know something down here; but the xita touches are put on in the rural districts. For instance, The Lockport Courier has the fol-

"In not a single instance has a paper dared to state that it has Col. Frement's authority for deuying that he is a Roman Catholic. When that is done, there will be such an array of testimony as will show this question in its proper light."

question in its proper -Now, The Times has stated this very thing; so W. C W Elliot in our columns. If a wants anything more, we state it. Now bring on your "array of testimony."

Understand, now, that we would support Roman Catholic, otherwise well qualified, just as soon as a Protestant or anybody else. An American citizen has a right to be a Catholic; and if Col. F. were one, we should not support him one whit less heartily than we now do. But he is not a Catholic, but a Protestant, as he has a perfect right to be; and we state it, as he has done to every inquiry, because it is the fact.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

The "affair of honor," which excited so much mment yesterday, assumed a new and unexpected shape this morning. Mr. Brooks has transferred the quarrel from the "friends" who were acting on both sides to the newspapers, and therefore given it to public criticism. With the motives which may have impelled this course, I do not think it proper to deal. The acts are open to re-mark. And now, what are the plain facts of this emerkable case, beginning with their inception?

Mr. Burlingame made a speech more than a nonth ago, reflecting with some severity, but with becoming language, upon the assault on Senator "card," rested under this reflection until the lat of July—several weeks—when, hearing that his conduct had been misrepresented, and prejudicial strictures indulged, he sent Mr. Bocock to Mr. Burlingame, in manufactures in the latest the sent Mr. Bocock to Mr. Summer. Mr. Brooks, according to his own Burlingame, inquiring if he would receive a "call." Mr. Burlingame—erroneously, as I believe—permitted himself to be drawn into a discussion of the general merits of the misunderstanding but at the same time indicated his readi-

ness to respond.

Subsequently, when the resolution of expulsion was to be considered in the House, Mr. Brooks was to be considered in the House, Mr. Brooks required Mr. Bocock to submit a written statement, which the latter had prepared, of his interview on the former occasion, to Mr. Burlingame, which appears not to have been acted upon. Instead of it a conference took place between Mr. Bocock and Mr. Boyce on one side, and Mr. Banks and Mr. Ashmun on the other, at which Mr. Burlingame, by some strange oversight of his "frierds," was present, for principals are never allowed to participate personally in such arrangements from their supposed interest and feeling.

That interview resulted in an explanation, which was drawn by Mr. Ashmun, and of which several copies were made for the parties—the one for Mr.

copies were made for the parties—the one for Mr.
Brooks being accidentally in the handwriting of
Mr. Banks. It was appended to Mr. Brooks's
speech, and led to much comment, more from that cause than from any other. It was, however, an error of judgment, under the peculiar circum-stances, which must have proceeded from inexpe-

rience in such matters.

Mr. Burlingame soon felt that he was in some detree compromised by the publication, and under the conviction that his position was misconstrued, he set himself right by a "card" in The Intelli-

rucer, on Monday, which admitted of no misinter

pretation.

Mr. Brooks sent a message to Mr. Buringame, through Gen. Lane, which was delivered at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, asking him to "indicate some place outside of this District," where the difference could be negotiated. Mr. Campbell, on behalf of Mr. Buringame, sought Gen. Lane in various parts of the city, and found him at eleven o'clock that night, when he placed in his hands the answer, announcing that Mr. Buringame would be "at the Clifton House," on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock. And as soon as this step was taken, he (Mr. B.) at once withdrew from the city, to avoid arrest, and took the cars at the Annapolis junction for his assigned destination.

None of Mr. Burlingame's most intimate friends were informed of his movementa, and their entire privacy was the occasion of the conflicting rumers yesterday. Mr. Brooks was arrested in the morning.

rumers yesterday. Mr. Brooks was arrested in
the morning.
Mr. Campbell received no communication informing him of any objection to the ground selected for negetiation, and no notice of the design
to carry the controversy before the public. Had
he been informed of the apprehended perils upon
which Mr. Brooks now dwells, or of any insuperable difficulty in reaching the spot, such objections would have received their proper consideration. Obstacles of this sort, as well as in the
choice of weapons, are by no means unfrequent,
and are always arranged by conference between
the seconds.

choice of weapons, are sy no accessible and are always arranged by conference between the seconds.

So far as the place selected is concerned, it is without the jurisdiction of the United States, thus relieving the parties from any penalty to Federal or State laws. It is accessible in thirty hours from Washington without passing through New-York at all, and Mr. Brooks might have gone a thousand times over the road through Pennsylvania direct to the Falls, without being either hnown or molested. His person is not quite so familiar as his name, and Northern people have other pursuits than watching railroad trains for traveling members of Congress. Beside, the privacy of his journey rested entirely with himself and his friends. Gen. Lane, in a statement made to Mr. Brooks yesterday, and appended to the latter's card this morning, says "he (Mr. Burlinger meeting, and such other arrangements as are usual on such occasions."

Upon the assumption of Mr. Brooks against Canada, Mr. Burlingame might on the other hand interpose similar objections to Virginia or Maryland, the usual resorts of combatants, and with much force; because the experience of the last six moaths proves that "mobs and assassins" and "bailiffs and constables" are more likely to be encountered hereabouts than where no such prejudices exist, and where the ground is entirely neutral.

Mr. Burlingame has conducted himself in this

neutral.

Mr. Burlingame has conducted himself in this Mr. Burlingame has conducted himself in this affair with punctilious regard to honor, delicacy and courage. If he suffered heretofore, through mistaken counsels, that was not his fault. He has no error to repair and no duty to fulfill, but to stand where he is, and allow impartial men to decide upon the facts as they are presented. Having impliedly censured the explanation which Mr. Burlingame was advised to make in the first instance, it is barely just that he should receive this acquitance now. All his friends in Congress are satisfied that he has borne himself bravely and added a new title to their confidence and respect. In order to prevent any cooperation between the divided interests, in opposition to the Cincianati plaform and candidate in Pennsylvania, the Democracy are raising large sums of money for

nati plaform and candidate in Pennsylvania, the Democracy are raising large sums of money for the purpose of keeping up the Fillmore papers and organization. They feel a thorough conviction that a union of these elements would be attended with the certain defeat of Mr. Buchanan, and the entire downfall of their uncertain hopes. Tens of thousands of dollars will be raised to accomplish this object, and the honest masses should be upon their guard against the designs of venal and desperate politicians. The House refused to reconsider the vote on the

Nebrasha contested election case, and thus confirmed the right of the sitting delegate (Chapman) in direct defiance of the plainest testimony, and upon an exparte affidavit which was not entitled to admission as a wildow. upon an expaire amustit which was not caused to admission as evidence. There is a perfect calition between the followers of Buchanan and Filmore, which they seem proud to show on all these occasions of balanced power.

Mr. Vanderbilt has formally invited both Houses of Congress to a grand time on board his show steamer, and they will doubtless drink his health with many a hip, hip; even if they should not vote the comfortable contracts of which this visit is the introduction.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1856. The Senate was engaged all day upon Rivers and Harbors. In the House, this morning, Mr. Damrell of

whereby the House refused to adopt the resolution declaring Mr. Bennett the legally elected delegate from the Territory of Nebraska. A motion was made from the South side of the House, to lay that motion on the table, and it was carried by seven mejority-five or six Free-State men voting for it and

majority—fire or six Free-State men voting for it and dodging. It was not enough for the Administration and Fillmore men to be a unit to support Mr. Chapman, the agent through whom, it is asserted, they purpose introducing Slavery into that Territory, but Free-State men must present the humiliating spectacle of aiding in the treachery.

The New-Mexico Election case was then called up, the sitting Delegate was heard, through an interpreted speech read by the Clerk, the contestant then addressed the House, and without further debate the contestant was admitted to a seat as Delegate from that Territory. The sitting Delegate is a Cathelic Priest, and of course the South Americans could n't vote for him. But it turned out to be rather a bitter pill after all, for the contestant is also a Cathelic, and all the Americans in the

to be rather a bitter pill after all, for the contestant is also a Catholic, and all the Americans in the House voted for him! May this shock to our liberties not dissolve the Union.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the Kansas Report, including all the evidence, pollbooks, and census returns, 1,000 copies of which were to be furnished to the Kansas Committee and 1,900 to the House. The resolution after considerable fillibustering was amended by striking out the 1,000 copies to the Committee, and 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the House. Another resolution was reported by Mr. Cragin in favor of printing 100,000 copies each of the Majority and Minority Reports, which was also finally carried.

If the Republican side of the House would work

If the Republican side of the House would work If the Republican side of the House would work together and follow 1-aders, as do the Buchana and Fillmore men when they undertake to carry point, such a disgraceful defeat as was encoun tered in the House to-day would never have hap

The House went into Committee of the Whol to enable several gentlemen to be heard on differ-ent important subjects, and for that purpose an Evening Session was teld.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts obtained the floor the Fortification bill being under consideration and delivered an able speech on the Privates Bounty Land bill. He said he did not rise for the purpose of speaking upon any particular political topic, but wished to make a fair statement of facts in connection with the matter which he had under consideration. The subject interested all sections of the Union, as one of patriotism, of gratitude, and of equal justice. He showed that in all legislation Congress has failed to recognize the privateersmen—the old patriots, true and noble men, the pride of the nation throughout the war of 1812 and to whom we are indebted for the first fruits of and to whom we are indebted for the first fruits of our most successful marine adventures. Some mouths since he had the honor to report a bill for the benefit of the Privateersmen, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which proposes to amend the Bounty Land Act of 1855 so that all officers and Bounty Land Act of 1855 so that all officers and seems a superced on board of private armed vessels regularly commissioned by the United States Government, shall receive the benefit of the act of 1855. He preceded to speak of the commerce, the imports and exports of the country, of the defenseless condition of our coast, and in comparing

our own condition with that of the British cary, be said:

The British Havy new consists of 223 sating chips affect, and 4 more building; 201 eteemetics of the largest class, and 40 more building; 124 steam gun-toats, and 6 more building; 124 steam gun-toats, and 6 more building; 124 steam gun-toats, and 6 more building; 125 steam gun-toats, and 6 more building; 125 guns; while we are repudiating our private armed service, relying on a force now affect of 5 chips of the line, 9 frigates, 18 sleeps, 2 brigs, 7 steam frigates, and 11 steamers of smaller care—in all amounting to 83,369 tuns, and mounting 1,502 guns—a difference of 553,684 in registered teamer, and in guns a difference of 13,958 in favor of the British Navy. And in this estimate he does not take in the tunnage or metal of ships on the stock in the Navy. He showed that during the last war there were about two hundred privateersmen commissioned, and 15,000 men and beys served on board of them. He said seven hundred men from one town (Marblehead) in his District were engaged in private and public armed ships during the war. He cited instances from the records abowing that the privateersmen acted under the sanction of the Government, and that the Treasury of the United States received more benefit from the privateersmen than did the privateersmen themselves. He said he had no doubt that there were instances where men owning and fitting privateer vessels had become rich from the proceeds of asles of captured property; but he did not propose to legislate for this class, but only for the sailors engaged on these vessels, not one of whom ever became rich. He illustrated this fact by showing the modus operands of fitting out these vessels. Mr. Davis was listened to attentively by the House, not merely on account of the fact that this was his maiden speech, and an excellent and important subject, which always requires deep research and the greatest care. It is a most valuable speech, and one of the best of the session. He

our own condition with that of the British save

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1856. Secretary Marcy's answer to the overture of the Allies for arbitration upon the question of priva-teering in time of war has not been communicated to M. Sartiges, as alleged. The rough draft is pre-pared, and the document will probably be sent to Congress before the adjournment. The Adminis-tration will decline according to the proposition

ted the policy of our Government.

A card will be published by Mr. Burlingame answering Mr. Brooks, who is now at Virginia Springs anticipating this course.

except upon such terms as have hereto

The action of the Committee of the Wh day, declaring the laws of the Kansas Legislature void, excited much feeling among the chivalry. It is hoped the same result may be attained on calling the Ayes and Nays.

The House is now in session with twenty mem bers present only. Bayard Clarke spoke, sustaining the ground of his letter when nominated for Congress. Mr. Campbell of Kentucky followed in a few remarks to be concluded next week. Mr. Brenton is now speaking, exposing the inconsistency of the Democracy on the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and citing the opinions of the Democratic leaders as to the prohibi of Slavery. The points are put foroibly and clear-

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribone.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1866

The House filibustered away an hour and a half this morning on a call of the House, and then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and engrafted upon Mr. Barbour's amendment (as amended by Mr. Wakeman of N.Y.) amendment (as amended by Mr. Wakeman of N.Y.) a resolve disapproving of the code of alleged laws officially communicated to them by the President and which are represented to have been enacted by a body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and also disapproving of the manner in which said alleged laws have been enforced by the authorities of said Territory, and expressly declaring that until these alleged laws shall have been afurmed by the Senate and House of Representatives as having been enacted by a legal I chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of Kansas, no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed in aid of their enforcement, nor shall any citizen of Kansas be renuired, under their provisions, to act as a part of the posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in said Territory, said laws and every part and parcel thereof being hereby declared null and void.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of seventy-two to fifty-seven. The debate on the subject was quite short, especially between Mr. Shermas, one of the Kansas Commissioners and Whicfield, the sitting Delegate from that Territory, the latter getting very badly worsted in attempting to satisfy the Houre that he never crossed the territorial line with armed Missourians. Mr. Sherman's onslaught upon Whitfield was terribly severe, and electrified the whole House.

Another interesting passage at arms occurred during the debate between Mr. McMullen of Virginia and Mr. Cumback of Indiana. The reply of the latter was a fine specimen of Anglo-Saxon oretory and truthfulness. He showed that the bogus laws of Kansas are but the necessary sequel of the original plot in the repeal of the Missouri Compremise to make Kansas a Slave State He pronounced those laws not law, and charged that s Missouri mob made them. He declared that the President could not have a dollar by his rote to compel the freemen of Kansas to submit to thes-

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House. Mr. Washburn of Maine, from the Committee n Elections, reported two resolutions on the Kie as election case—First, that Whitfield is not ca-itled to a seat; that Reeder is, and gave notice hat he should call the subject up on Wednesday Lext.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana has received the hearty congratulations of his friends to day upon his secomination to Congress by acclamation

Gen. Laze of Oregon informed Mr. Campbell of Obio to day, officially, that Mr. Brooks had declined to meet Mr. Burlingame in Canada. Brooks is recruiting at Warren Springe, Va., and Mr. Burlingane has resursed to Washington, and is looking finely. Mr. Catopbell will place to Mr. Buringame's hands to morrow a statement of all the facts in the case which has been pecding between him and Brooks, taking the entire respect bility of naming Casada as the piace of meeting. and showing that Mr. Burlingame was willing fight Brocks anywhere and at any time, and the the objectice which Brooks brirgs against a most ing in Carada on account of passing through the eremy's country applies with more force against Mr. Burlingeme meeting Brooks to a Slave Mr. Barirogame was in his cost in the House this